

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,563 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossina.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	2,119 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"NANNING,"	599 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunk, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$15.00.
Canton to Tak HingSingle \$12.50. Return \$12.00.
Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

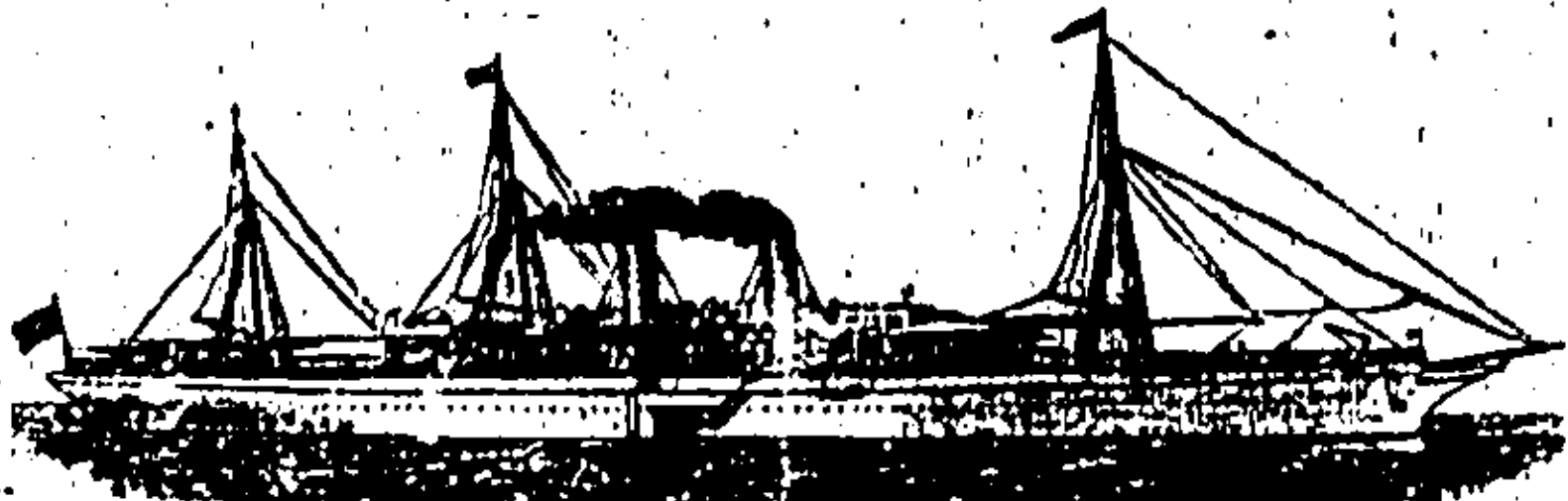
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAVING 1 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.M.R.	15th Nov.
"TARTAR"	4,425	W. Davidson, R.M.R.	29th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	H. Pybus, R.M.R.	13th Dec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.M.R.	10th Jan.
"ATHENIAN"	4,440	S. Robinson, R.M.R.	24th Jan.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....£40. Via New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate or Steamer, and 1st Class Rail.....£40. £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 9 DAYS, and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.
R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.
For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
J. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
UNTERSATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SEBRIA..... Hoffschmidt.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORKE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	19th Nov. } Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ..... Meyerdierks.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORKE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	1st Dec. } Freight.
SITHONIA..... O. Müller.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SPORKE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	13th Dec. } Freight.
NUBIA..... Habel.....	NEW YORK VIA SUZ, with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	About 31st Dec. } Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
Kings' Buildings.D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M. My 25 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 1,500 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTONIO, TRIESTE, HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.
ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to take Passengers and Luggage.
W.R.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Ports in Russia.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 29th November.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 13th December.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 27th December.
FRUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January.
ZITEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 10th January.
PRINCESS ALICE.....	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 24th January.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 7th February.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship SACHSEN, Capt. F. von L. Petersen, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 20th November, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st November, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 21st November. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess. Linen can be washed on board.JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE,
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,302	TUESDAY, 14th November.
WILLHARD.....	4,761	TUESDAY, 12th December.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 9th January.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.
DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR	STEAMERS.	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....	WILLHARD.....	TUESDAY, 21st Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec.

Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAU-KONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG" SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 46 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.
Fare for the Round Trip.....£12.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI".

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.
THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
Fare for the Round Trip.....£30.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERING
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure him without the loss of a second year. By the introduction of THE NEW THERAPY.

THERAPY NO. 1.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 2.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 3.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 4.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 5.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, which has led to the discovery of many new and powerful remedies for the cure of all diseases. The most important of these is the discovery of the power of the human mind to cure itself. This power is the key to the cure of all diseases, and it is the duty of every man to know how to use it.

THERAPY NO. 6.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 7.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 8.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 9.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THERAPY NO. 10.—A complete remedy has been discovered in the department of medical science, which thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years were suffering from the most terrible and incurable diseases.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27 ft. Time to pump out, 6 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 576 ft. Width of entrance, top 80 ft., bottom 65 ft. Water on blocks, 27 ft. Time to pump out, 6 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour, and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of the latest patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in and out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The dock is also capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

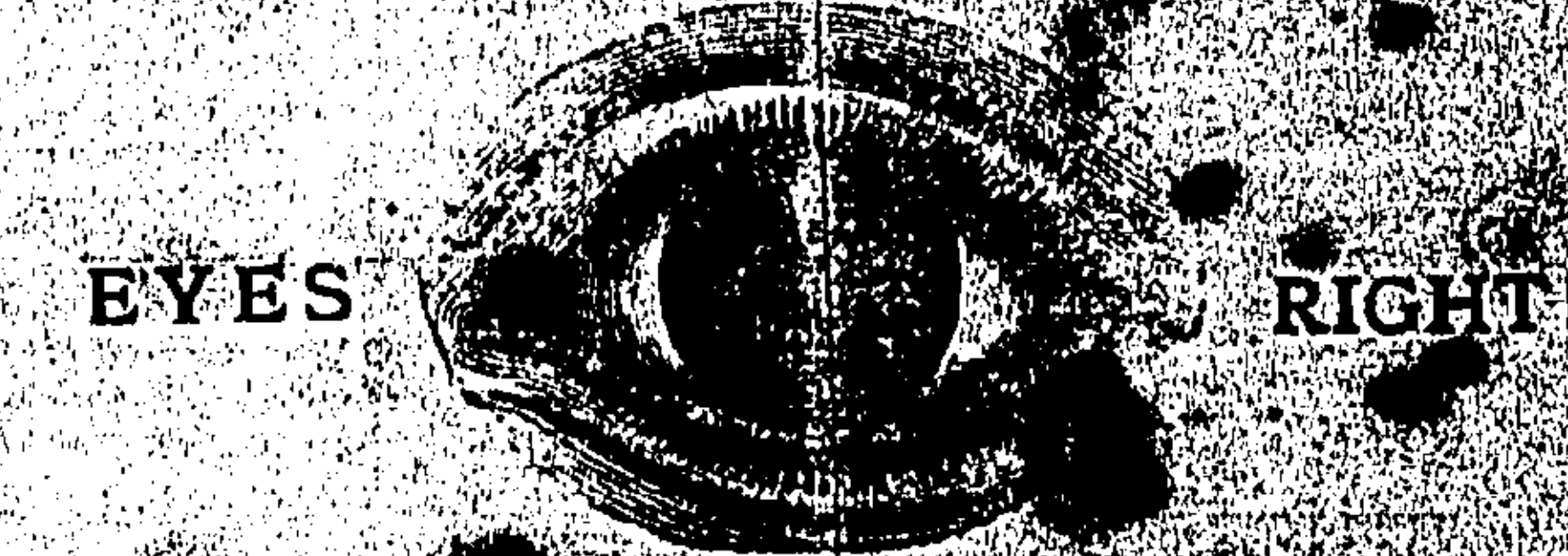
Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 651.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, O, 4th and 5th Ed.

Lloyd Scotts, A. 1, and Waddington.

Yokohama, May 19th, 1905.

(76)

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.
(One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will return them right.

Lenses Ground, All kinds of Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free. HONGKONG, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.G. CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street. SHANGHAI, 150, Hankow Road. Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLER, SAILMAKER,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ground Floor,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GRUNN

COMPOSITION RED-HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY TAIN

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES

and

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

VERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

(74)

HARRIS'S

Bacon & Hams

Gold Medals PARIS 1889, 1900

Regd. Brand

HARRIS'S CALVEWITS & CO.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA

HOWARD & CO.

24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

(75)

THE HONGKONG

STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY

11 & 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

HONGKONG.

TO BE OPENED

PORTRAIT GROUPS, LANDSCAPES

AND ALL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

LARGE COLLECTION OF ARTISTS' VIEWS

AND PHOTOGRAPHY

HONGKONG, CHINA.

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HONGKONG, CHINA.

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
TIMED,
Drapers, Dress-makers,
Milliners, and Complete
House Furnishers,
"ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"
Des Voeux Road.

**NOW
SHOWING
NEW SEASON'S
GOOLS**
in all Departments.

FOR LADIES' WEAR:

COATS, GOLF CAPES,
GOLF JERSEYS,
SILK BLOUSES,
DELAINE SHIRTS,
KID BELTS,
SILK BELTS,
LACE AND SILK
NECKWEAR,
PURE WOOLLEN
UNDERWEAR
(two-weights),
NEW CHIFFONS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
&c., &c., &c.

**SMART
TRIMMED
MILLINERY:**

DAINTY FLOWERS
AND FOLIAGE,
KID GLOVES,
SUEDE GLOVES
AND WASHING
CHAMOIS GLOVES
TAM-O-SHANTERS,
MOTOR CAPS.

**FOR CHILD-
REN'S WEAR:**

COATS, REEFERS,
SUITS, DRESSES,
CAPS, HATS,
TAM-O-SHANTERS,
HOSIERY, BOOTS,
SHOES, ETC., ETC.
To fit Children from 9 months
to 14 years of age.

**FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.**

Our Stock of Materials for Winter
Leaperies and Curtains is the
finest in the East.
Large Ranges of Carpets, Carpet
Squares and Rugs.
Estimates for all kinds of Furnish-
ing Work.

**FIRST-CLASS
DRESS-MAKING**
by Experienced English Fitters.

MODERATE CHARGES.
Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1905.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of
Sale of the right of erecting and main-
taining a permanent Pier over Crown Foreshore
opposite Hillier Street (Pier No. 5) to be
held at the Office of the Public Works
Department, by order of His Excellency the
Governor, on MONDAY, the 13th day of
November, 1905, at 3 P.M. for a term of 50
years, commencing from 1st day of January,
1906.

PARTICULARS OF THE PIER.

No. of Sale.	Position.	Length.	Width.	Upset price.
1	Opposite Hillier Street.	200 ft by 30'		15,000

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [105]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
and known as Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, and 13, Fuk Luk Lane, Nos. 102, 103,
104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113,
114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122,
123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, Third Street, Nos. 113,
114, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, and 127, Third
Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Fuk
Sau Lane.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
in 6 Lots or otherwise as the Auctioneer shall
decide
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 29th day of November, 1905, at 3 o'clock
P.M., at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street,
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

The following is the description of the property.
LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
intended to be reserved in the Land Office as
Section B of Inland Lot No. 679 containing a
frontage to Fuk Luk Lane of 95 feet or there-
abouts and an area of 4,320 square feet as the
same is held from the Crown for the residue of
the term of 99 years from the 15th June 1861
created by a Crown Lease of Inland Lot No.
679 dated the 30th April 1888. Apportioned
Annual Crown Rent \$18.34.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section C of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Fuk Luk Lane of 32 feet 4 inches or there-
abouts and an area of 3,876 square feet as the
same is held from the Crown for the residue of
the term of 99 years from the 15th June 1861
created by a Crown Lease of Inland Lot No.
679 dated the 30th April 1888. Apportioned
Annual Crown Rent \$18.34.

LOT 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section D of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an
area of 5,306 square feet as the same is held
from the Crown for the residue of the term of
99 years from the 15th June 1861 created by a
Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the
30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown
Rent \$33.88.

LOT 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section E of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an
area of 5,306 square feet as the same is held
from the Crown for the residue of the term of
99 years from the 15th June 1861 created by a
Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the
30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown
Rent \$33.88.

LOT 5.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section F of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an
area of 5,306 square feet as the same is held
from the Crown for the residue of the term of
99 years from the 15th June 1861 created by a
Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the
30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown
Rent \$33.88.

LOT 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section G of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an
area of 5,306 square feet as the same is held
from the Crown for the residue of the term of
99 years from the 15th June 1861 created by a
Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the
30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown
Rent \$33.88.

LOT 7.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section H of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an
area of 5,306 square feet as the same is held
from the Crown for the residue of the term of
99 years from the 15th June 1861 created by a
Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the
30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown
Rent \$33.88.

LOT 8.—All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria aforesaid intended to be
reserved in the Land Office as Section I of
Inland Lot No. 679 containing a frontage to
Third Street of 110 feet or thereabouts and an
area of 5,306 square feet as the same is held
from the Crown for the residue of the term of
99 years from the 15th June 1861 created by a
Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 679 dated the
30th April 1888. Apportioned Annual Crown
Rent \$33.88.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 14th November, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising—
OLD SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and
INCENSE BURNERS, FINE GOLD CLOI-
SONNE TEA SETS, CLOISONNE VASES,
OLD BRONZES, IVORY INLAID PLAC-
QUES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, SILK
RAKEMONOS, IVORY CARVINGS,
JAPANESE OLD JOSH, IVORY INLAID
SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [109]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
PUBLIC AUCTION,

MESSERS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th day of November, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms,
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
and known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, and 13, Fuk Luk Lane, Nos. 102, 103,
104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113,
114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122,
123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, Third Street, Nos. 113,
114, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, and 127, Third
Street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Fuk
Sau Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES AND HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [106]

PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
THURSDAY,
the 16th November, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,
(If not previously sold by Private Contract),
The well-known River Steamer
"KONG NAM,"

Built in 1898. As she now lies in Yau-Ma-Ti
Bay in first-class sea-going order.
The vessel has recently been caulked all
over, newly Coppered, &c., and extra Keelsons
Fitted, Engine and Boilers overhauled and put
in good order by the Hongkong and Whampoa
Dock Co.

Particulars as follows:—
Length over all 160 feet.
Beam 31 ft. 0 in.
Depth 10 ft. 0 in.
Draft, forward, 7 ft. 6 in. (light) 10 ft. 0 in. (loaded).
Do, aft, 8 ft. 10 in. " 11 ft. 6 in.
Register, gross 572 tons.
Do, nett 403 " "
Cargo Capacity 280 tons dead weight.
Speed, (light) 9 knots.
Do, (loaded) 8 " "
1st Class Cabin Passengers 8
2nd Do 20
Deck Passengers 268
Engines.—Compound Surface Condensing.
Cylinders.—H.P. 17 in. and L.P. 34 in. x
Stroke 24 in.
Coal Consumption, 8 tons per day, Japan Coal.
Full Inventory for Deck and Engines on
view at Auctioneers' Office.

For further particulars, apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [102]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 21st November, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,
H. M. Gunboat
"TWEEDE"

Extreme length 115 ft. 0 in.
breadth 31 ft. 0 in.
Displacement 303 tons.
Engines.—Hawthorn's Simple Surface
Condensing.
Boilers.—The Boilers have been removed
from the vessel.
CONDENSERS.—Two Normandy Single No.
12 also.
To be sold as she now lies in Hongkong
Harbour with all fittings, &c., on board.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may
be seen at the Offices of the Naval Store C. Mear,
H.M. Naval Yard, and of the Auctioneers, also
on board.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for
any errors in description of ship, fittings, &c.
The Vessel will be open to inspection for
seven days before date of sale, viz., TUES-
DAY, 21st November, (Saturday and Sunday
excepted).
Inspecting orders can be obtained from the
Auctioneers.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery, 5 per cent.
of the purchase money to be paid on the fall
of the hammer, balance and the balance to be
effected within seven days after date of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [107]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the week's share business on the
10th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts
write:—
The continued tightness of money and present
high exchange greatly hamper business and the
transactions taken place during the week have
been on a very small scale. Business with
Shanghai has also been interrupted on account
of the Race Meeting at that port.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks
were in strong demand in the early part of the
week and transactions have taken place at \$910
at which rate further shares are obtainable.
The "London" quotation has improved to
203 1/2. Nationals are unaltered at \$38.
Marine Insurances.—Hardly any change
has taken place since the issue of our last re-
port; there are buyers of Traders at \$91, North
China at \$11 1/2, and Unions at \$760, while
Casualties are to be had at \$330.

Fire Insurances.—China Firms are offering
after sales at \$88. A small sale of Hongkong
Fires at \$340 is reported.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Steamboats have declined and are offering at
\$265. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at \$94
and close with buyers at \$94. China and
Manila are still wanted at \$19 and Douglas
Steamships have inquiries at the further ad-
vanced rate of \$32. Sales are reported of
Shanghai Tugs at \$15 1/2 for the ordinary and
at \$14 1/2 for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars have dropped to
\$18 at which price shares are procurable.
Luzons have weakened and are offering at
\$14 1/2.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are quiet at
\$15 1/2. There is no change in either Rauba
or Orientals.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong
and Whampoa Docks are easier and can be
obtained at \$180. Parnams are inquired for
at \$142. Kowloon Wharfs have been sold
at \$110 and \$100 1/2 closing with buyers at \$100.
Hongkong Wharfs have been booked in small
lots at \$120.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong
Lands can be placed at \$127 and Shanghai
Lands have found buyers at \$122. Hong-
kong Hotels have changed hands at \$148 and
are now wanted at \$148 1/2. Humphreys' Estate
are in the market at \$12 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers at \$15 1/2.
Internationals are in request at \$15 1/2. La-
sion-Lung-Mows have been sold and more shares
can be placed at \$15 1/2. Inclusive of the
balance of \$15,619.29 brought forward from
last year the balance sheet for the year ended
30th September, 1905, shows a sum of \$15,
150,727.27 at the credit of profit and loss ac-
count. It is considered that the best interests
of the Company will be served by not attempt-
ing to pay a dividend and the directors propose
to dispose of the above balance as follows:—
Write off plant and machinery \$15,000; write
off all buildings \$15,780.20; write off mill
Chinese houses \$15,416.20; write off mill
stores \$15,587.21; write off gin mill \$15,
500.00; place to reserve \$15,000.00; and carry
forward \$15,718.86. Soey-Chees are in-
quired for at \$15 1/2 after sales at the rate.
Hongkong Cottons have been parted with at
\$14.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are
on offer at \$29 1/2. China Providents have been
fixed at \$9 1/2 and have buyers now at \$9 1/2.
Electricity have changed hands at \$94 for new
issue, and the market closes with buyers at \$15
and \$94 for the old and new shares respective-
ly. A. S. Watsons are offering at \$13 1/2. Lang-
kats are quoted at \$15 1/2 in Shanghai.

**CONSUMPTION AND PUBLIC
HEALTH.**

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR W. BROADBENT.
BY CHARLES DAWBARN.

Though, by reason of his authority in con-
sumption, Dr. Theodore Williams is the doyen
of the English delegates at the Paris Congress,
Sir William Broadbent stands in the Continental
eye for British medicine. He has taken a
prominent part in all debates and identified
himself very actively with the work of the Con-
gress. I saw him at the close of an interesting
and even exciting debate in the Third Section
on Sanatoria. "We have eventually arrived at
complete accord," said Sir William, "as to
the necessity as part of the prevention of con-
sumption. You are, perhaps, aware that the
workmen's insurance companies in Germany,
which undertake the liabilities of masters and
men imposed by the State have erected
magnificent sanatoria. They find it pays to
look after a man when he is ill rather than let
him linger on and die. Even the advanced
Socialists admit the system to be a distinct
benefit to their class. Our association against
the tubercle recently sent the secretaries of
friendly societies to Germany. We tried to
get the friendly societies to erect sanatoria for
their own people. They are not prepared to
do that, but they say that if the public will
help them to build hospitals they will maintain
them. They recognise that from an economic
point of view it is a sound step."

During the debate in the Third Section,
a Belgian deputy laid stress on the fact that
it was to the interest of municipalities and
localities to support these sanatoria. This is
just what I have tried to impress upon the
Asylum Board in England. One very impor-
tant English communication showed that the
diminution of the death-rate from consumption
in England is not explained by improved
sanitary conditions, by better housing and better
food, but must be connected with the fact that
the advanced cases are housed in sanatoria,
and therefore do not contaminate the disease.
There has been a more remarkable improve-
ment in England than anywhere else. In
England the tendency has been retrograde, be-

(Continued on page 7)

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE
of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that sin was generally to be attrib-
uted to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver
with the resulting impure blood, if the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear
arising from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind; like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For them life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
eagerness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and "boasting" advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. That this remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula,
Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and
vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S.,
Edinburgh.—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician
Woman's Hospital—Professor University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasant to take."
You can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
chemists.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the
Registered Office of the Society, No. 1, Queen's
Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1905,
at 11 o'clock, Noon, when the subjoined Resolu-
tion which was passed at the Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company held on the
4th day of November, 1905, will be submitted
for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
That the Provisions of the Memorandum of
Association of the Society be altered by insert-
ing therein immediately after the words "The
Reinsurance of Risks when deemed neces-
sary," the words "and also the entering into
partnership or into any arrangement for
sharing profits with or for interests co-operation
or joint adventure reciprocal concession or other-
wise with any person or Company carrying
on or engaged in or about to carry on or
engage in any business or transaction which
the Society is authorized to carry on or engage
in or any business or transaction capable of
being conducted so as directly or indirectly
to benefit the Society, and also the taking or
otherwise acquiring and holding the whole
or any number of shares in any Company
or having objects altogether or in part similar
to those of the Society or carrying on any
business which the Society is authorized to
carry on or any business capable of being
conducted so as directly or indirectly to
benefit the Society and also the investing of
the moneys of the Society in any manner
which may from time to time be determined,"
and that the objects of the Society be altered
accordingly.
Dated the 4th November, 1905.
By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the above Company will be held at the
Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road,
Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of
November, 1905, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors and
Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1905.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd
November, 1905, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. A. SETH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [1070]

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office,
No. 19, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, on FRI-
DAY, the 24th day of November, at Noon, for
the purpose of presenting the Report and State-
ment of Accounts to 30th September, 1905.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 24th
November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [1104]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask
ex Factory.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.80 per Bag
ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [50]

TUBORG BEER.
A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.
PRICE 5/6 per cask of 24 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.
Sole Agents—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [77]

Intimations.

**THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"**

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
and
HER THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores. [645]

**GO TO
WEISMANN'S
FOR YOUR
BREAD.**

**THE ONLY
EUROPEAN BAKERY
IN THE COLONY.**

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [46]

**THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.**

BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong

TRAIN & MONTYRE,
Limited.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Very Special Blend,
\$13.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,
\$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,
\$10.00 per Dozen.

Old Reserve,
\$15.00 per Dozen.

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 23 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [44]

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	20th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUICHOW"	12th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	13th "

S.S. "Hyson" left Singapore at daylight on the 9th inst., and is due here on the 14th.

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CALCHAS"	20th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"OANFA"	1st December.
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via		
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TELEMACHUS"	1st January.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and	"JASON"	30th November.
PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	22nd December.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHAOKSING"	13th November.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	13th "
MANILA	"KAIFONG"	14th "
SWATOW, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and	"KANSHU"	17th "
TIENSIN		
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	17th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR-		
WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-	"TSINAN"	29th "
TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS-		
BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and ships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	"	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.

* For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.
AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"INDRANI"	FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclopedia
and Ellipse Replicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TWO CENTS (twice) per Single Copy.THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI".
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.
FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents; Return, 25 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$1.
On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Five New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1 each.
The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HONGKONG"	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"BOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 17th Nov., 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	November 29th, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 2nd,
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metcathin	January 31st,

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER"
Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above,
on or about WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.
To be followed by S.S. "BENMOHR" a
fortnight later.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN"
Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at
Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards
are carried.
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND

PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN
and GENOA, also
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER-
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE,
and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCE-
LONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,
ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA"
Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched as above,
on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon,
instead of as previously advertised.
At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in
VICTORIA DOCK.

For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1905.

SAVARESSE'S

SANDAL

CAPSULES

Attention is drawn to the fact that the
Santalum Capsules are made of the purest
Santalum and are of the most reliable
quality.

For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1905.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALERMO"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo, by the above-named

steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and

delivery can be obtained, as soon as the

Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., S.S. "Sardinia".

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's

and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days

of the steamer's arrival here after which date

they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns.

E. A. NEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception of

Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.,

TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 14th instant, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at

9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th

instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1905.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"RUGIA"

Captain von Hoff, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

requested to send in their Bills of Lading for

countersignature by the Undersigned and to

take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice

to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be

landed into the Godowns and extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored
at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here after which

date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 14th instant will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 14th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARABIA"

FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature, and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1905.

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1904.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated in the
Centre of Praya Grande with splendid
view of the Harbour.LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,
Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RE-IDENTS AND
TOURISTS.For Terms &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macao, 16th October, 1905.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

10, HOUSE ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

The following are in Stock:—

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL, DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) \$1.05 each.
 Chickens, do do 0.75 "
 Chickens' Livers 0.04 "
 Chickens' Gizzards 0.04 "
 "Carro" Meat Extract, 2 oz. 0.70 per pot.
 do do 0.75 "
 Ducks, Local (dressed) 0.75 each
 Ducks, Wild 0.75 "
 Australian Smoked Mullet 0.50 per lb.
 do do Schnapper 0.50 "
 Geese, Local (dressed) 1.50 each
 Hares, Australian 1st Grade 1.40 "
 Ham, Best York 0.70 per lb.
 Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" 0.60 "
 Brand, extra per lb for Ham (cut).
 Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each
 Lemons, Australian 0.05 each & 62
 Oysters, American (large size, in tins) 2.50 per tin
 Australian Oysters, 2 1/2 doz. bottles 1.00 "
 " 5 " " 1.90 per large bottle.
 Partridges, Local 0.75 each
 Pigeons, Local 0.25 "
 Rabbits, Wild (dressed) 0.20 "
 Rice Birds 0.55 per doz.
 Sausages, Australian Fritz 0.63 per lb.
 Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meats) 0.25 "
 Snipe, Local 0.25 each
 Tongues, Australian Sheep 0.20 "
 Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) 0.60 per lb.

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.
 Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.
 Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.
 Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [988]

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEK,

DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-

SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE."

Captain Eschenauer, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line S.S. "Pille de la Ciotat" bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through bills of lading, issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "TOURANE".....28th November.

S.S. "TONKIN".....12th December.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1905. [7]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Hyades	3753	Geo. Wright	18th Nov.
Tremont	3608	T. W. Garlick	28th Nov.
Lyra	4417	G. V. Williams	9th Dec.
Pelades	3753	F. G. Purinton	29th Dec.
Shawmut	3608	E. V. Roberts	

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARD.

The two-screw s.s. "Shawmut" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Bakers' shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th November, 1905. [8]

Mail.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEK, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

The Steamship "ARCADIA."

Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office on SATURDAY, the 12th November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "China," 7,712 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Mooltan," due in London on the 30th December.

Purveys will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [2]

To Let.

TO LET.

N. O. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [1062]

TO LET.

N. O. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.

G. DOWNS No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

A BUILDING AT CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.

FLATS IN MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

G. DOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [69]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naptha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 56, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904 [54]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Received PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1901

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & FORTES. Corrected to noon. Later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	REMARKS.	CLASSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,202,788	\$1 15/- @ exchange 1/104 = \$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905		\$190 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7	\$200,000	\$41,708	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$18 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904		\$110 sellers
China Trade Insurance Company, Limited	50,000	\$35.33	\$50	\$1,600,000	Nil	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904		\$10 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904		Tls. 200 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$2,339,112	\$40 for 1904		\$160 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$486,281	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903		\$172 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903		\$88 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$560,372	\$34 for 1903		\$140 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904		\$19 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	Nil	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905		\$32 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$100,000	\$18,074	\$1 for first half-year 1905		\$64 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$2,000,000	\$2,399,999	12/- @ 1/104 = \$6.20 51 for 1904		\$94 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 432,822	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905		Tls. 57 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000			\$400,000	\$58,832	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905		Tls. 47 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$4,116		Interim of 1 1/2 (Coupon No. 5) for 1904		\$51
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905		\$55
	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,217				\$52
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	\$100	\$400,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904		\$147 buyers
				\$12,773				
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 58,000	Tls. 4333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905		Tls. 31 buyers
				Tls. 195,479				
				Tls. 18,000				
				Tls. 81,200				
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905		\$128 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	Dr. \$85,087	\$3 for 1897		\$143 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04		Tls. 68 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1 1/2	£1 1/2	\$40,000	\$7,820	Final of 1/- (No. 5)		Tls. 9.50 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$100	G. \$100	none	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G. \$18
Perak Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. \$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$51 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fatnam, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,300	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5		Tls. 142 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$300,000	\$8,577	\$5.75 for 1904 on old capital		\$57 sellers
				\$58,473		First year		\$55 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905		\$100 sales
				\$141,500				
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904		\$180 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	Dr. 10,260	\$1 1/2 for 1903		\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,700,000	Tls. 16,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905		Tls. 200 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904		Tls. 190 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905		\$98 buyers
				Tls. 34,000				
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6		Tls. 123 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	125	\$25	\$25	\$3,125		Final of 60 cents making \$1.60 for 1904		\$15
Do. (Founders)	125	\$25	\$25	\$3,125	\$1,502	None		\$100
Do. (New Issue)	14,000	\$25	\$25	\$350,000		Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904		\$71
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,973	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905		\$148 buyers
				\$31,087				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905		\$127 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	5,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	Tls. 7,302	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905		Tls. 174 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	First year	Interim of \$4 for 1905		\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$15	\$15	\$220,994	\$11,058	90 cents for 1904		\$123 sellers
				\$50,000				
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$5 for 1904		\$40 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 122 sales
				Tls. 170,000				
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 45 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 77,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905		\$54
COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1905		Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,267	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05		\$14 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 42 buyers
Loou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 60 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 1/2 for 1897		Tls. 252 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none		First year		\$100
Bell's Asbestos Easterns Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$114	\$770	1 1/2 per share for 1904		\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$5 for 1904		\$14 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1904		\$14 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905		\$10
China Light & Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,730	None		\$94 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904		\$176 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,875,000	\$95,054	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1905		\$178 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500,000	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904		\$100 sellers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$9,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2		\$27 sellers
				\$186,000		\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905		\$15 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	\$50 cents for year ending 30.4.1905		\$12 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,796	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.11.1904		\$23
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905		\$55 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$11,157	\$10 for 1904		\$12 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterbury Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$2,500	Interim of 50 cents 30.6.04		\$12 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,584	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904		\$14 buyers
Manitoba Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	25,000	£1 10/6	£1 10/6	Tls. 528,210	Tls. 35,849	3rd quarterly div. of Tls. 15/- paid 15.05.05		Tls. 272 buyers
Morden (E. L.), Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 19,465		making so far Tls. 15/- for 1905		Tls. 45 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	6,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1905		\$5
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. 5,537	First year		\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000	Tls. 2,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905		Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 128,172	Tls. 971	Tls. 6 for 1904		Tls. 100 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 998	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905		Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,107	Interim of Tls. 7 for 1905		Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	1,000	\$20	\$20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 1,320	Interim of 15/- for 1905		Tls. 110 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$2	\$2	none	Dr. 8,058	None		\$14 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$1,614	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04		\$15 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905		\$15 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,005	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 11 making Tls. 21 for 1904		\$15 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	5,000	\$20	\$20	Tls. 1,000	\$110	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04		\$15 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000		First year		\$15 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$6,666	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904		\$15 buyers
				\$15,000				
William Powell, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 14,500	\$6,666	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904		\$15 buyers

Belgians are without a leg to stand upon in claiming any right to interfere with any transactions which might pass between the British authorities and Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, as representing the Chinese Government. The Agreement to which exception is taken—and it is the only Agreement extant on the subject of the Canton-Hankow railway—bears no relation to any controversial matter whatever. The Agreement declares that the Hongkong Government agrees with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to raise a loan amounting to the sum of £1,000,000 sterling on behalf of the Viceroy and Governors of Hupoh, Hunan and Canton and their successors to redeem the Hankow-Canton Railway from the American syndicate, for which transaction Chang Kung-pao has the sole right, duly given by an Imperial order. The terms of the loan are for ten years counting from the 6th October, 1905. The principal and interest of the loan will be repayable in ten annual instalments and will be £110,000, and the first instalment will be paid on the 19th day of the eighth month of the next year (1906). The interest payable on the loan is to be at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In certain circumstances it is conceivable that the security given for the loan might lead a foreign Government with extensive undertakings in China, and large pecuniary interests at stake, to feel aggrieved, but in this case no such feeling can arise. The security of the loan is the opium revenues in the three provinces of Hupoh, Hunan and Canton, and these revenues are not at present affected by any loans which have already been subscribed. It cannot be claimed by the Belgians that they were entitled to consider these revenues in the light of possible securities for problematical enterprises which might originate in Belgium. The Agreement goes on to say that in the event of the revenue not proving sufficient the Viceroy at Wuchang shall inform the British authorities in which province the revenue falls below the estimated amount, and some other suitable income shall be placed as security for this loan, which will be placed under the control of the Maritime Customs. In all this there is no suggestion of clashing interests or international complications, least of all with Belgium. When the Bill empowering the Governor to raise £2,000,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon to Canton and "for other railway charges" came before the Legislative Council, His Excellency stated that part of the money would be utilised in financing the Canton-Hankow railway under the terms of the Agreement outlined, but not a word was said which could offend the susceptibilities of the Belgians or anybody else. The fact seems to be that the Belgians, with King Leopold at their head, are chagrined at the successful termination of the negotiations with the British authorities in the construction of the line. The Canton-Hankow railway is now an assured fact, and all the daily-dallying procedure, the squabbling and hole-in-the-corner tactics which were allowed to continue far too long, have been effectively swept away. The Belgians are now in a position to be hard hit for the Belgians to swallow, but it is to be feared that their protest is likely to undergo the classic treatment of being tabled.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A correspondent in the *N. C. Daily News* refers to the serious situation which confronts foreigners and natives alike in the continual increase in the price of foodstuffs and the necessities of life generally. In his opinion the increases which occur in the value of products, involving increases in the cost of labour, are due primarily to the reduced value of ten-cash pieces as a result of over-coinage by the Government. He remarks that—"Eighteen months ago \$1 changed for 340 cash, and the Kwangtung 10-cash pieces, because they bore the inscription '100 equal \$1', were accepted as of the value of 8 cash only. To-day \$1 changes for 1,050 cash, and these coins are worth over 10 cash each, i.e., within eighteen months the value of the currency employed by almost the entire population of this empire has depreciated no less than 25 per cent.; and 12 or 13 cash are required to-day to purchase what could be obtained for 10 cash a year and a half ago." So long as the Chinese authorities in charge of the Mints obtain a profit from the unlimited coinage of ten-cash pieces they are not likely to desist, although the policy they are pursuing is absolutely suicidal. In every department of life prices have been rising; those who have spent ten years in the Colony can testify to the enormously increased cost of all commodities. The price of living has advanced by leaps and bounds. At the moment, perhaps, the rise is overlooked, but when we compare market prices in Hongkong to-day with those which were current a decade ago we are amazed at the difference. And it is the poor who are the real sufferers. The reduction in the value of cash pieces when the thousandth part of a dollar represents a buying capacity is only properly appreciated by the coolie. It affects the foreigner principally through the labour market; when he finds that his wages bill is mounting with no palpable increase in work performed, he is compelled to retrench or to make good the difference in some other way. Eventually the woes of the coolie affect the whole community, from the starving clerk to the pampered tycoon. Of course, the over-coinage of ten-cash pieces by the Chinese authorities is not the sole cause of the rise in prices; there is the question of supply and demand, but the writer in our northern contemporary is probably right in attributing the increasing cost of goods to the reckless coinage at the Chinese mints. "The worst of it is," he predicts a rise of another 50 per cent in the value of commodities in the very near future!

The report of the Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd., for the season ending 31st July last shows a credit balance in profit and loss account of £15,724, which the directors propose to carry forward.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

VICEROY RESPONSIBLE.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

NEW OUTBREAKS.

U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON INTERVIEWED.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

4th November, 1905.

I have been courteously recorded

an interview by the Consul for the

United States here.

The American Consul declares that

the distribution of inflammable

prints, which have reference to the

boycott, is responsible indirectly for

the rising at Lien-chau.

[That, of course, corroborates to a certain

extent the views expressed by our Canton

correspondent the other day.—Ed., H.K.T.]

The missions, isolated as they are

in the Two Kwang, were notified as to

the dangers that encompassed them.

A strong anti-foreign feeling pre-

valled, and is becoming more accen-

tuated.

All those who are in any way

connected with the missions, or who

may be considered as stranger and

anti-Chinese, have been advised to

leave at once for central stations.

Publishers of newspapers, which

are nothing more or less than anti-

American, are distributing their sheets

gratis. Ingoing junks carry the in-

flammatory sheets and so assist in dis-

seminating the slanderous news.

Another curious feature is this—

the Canton boycotters had the first

news of the massacre on the 28th

ult.

The Viceroy has been warned

[our representative does not say by

whom, but presumably by the U.S.

Consul] that he will be held res-

ponsible for the outrage.

The American Consul has demanded

efficient protection for the Missions

in the disturbed districts.

Four Chinese gunboats, carrying

320 soldiers, are proceeding to Ching-

Lien-chau.

An attempt was made to burn the

Mission station at Yingtok, which is

sixty miles south of Lien-chau, on

the 26th October.

MISSIONS' PROTECTION.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

FULLEST REDRESS PROMISED.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

4th November, 3:25 p.m.

An Imperial edict has been issued

at Peking—enjoining Viceroy Tsun

Shun Tsuen, of Canton, to afford the

foreign missions within his jurisdic-

tion all protection possible.

"The Chinese Government promised

that the fullest redress will be made

for the murder of the American

missionaries at Lien-chau and the

destruction of the Mission buildings

and properties."

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION

ORDERED.

AMERICAN CONSUL PROCEEDS TO LIEN-CHAU.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

5th November, 12:5 p.m.

The American Consul at Canton is

in receipt of telegraphic instructions

from the Minister for the United

States at Peking to proceed to Lien-

chau, the scene of the massacre of

American missionaries on the 28th

ult., to carry out an official investi-

gation into the circumstances attend-

ing the outrage.

Taotai Wen proceeds at the same

time as the Viceroy's delegate re-

presenting the Chinese Government

on the mission of inquiry.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

PROCEEDING TO-MORROW.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

7th November, 11:20 a.m.

The Official Committee of Inquiry,

mentioned in my message of Sunday,

proceeds to Lien-chau to-morrow.

[The investigation will be carried out jointly

by the American Consul on behalf of the U.S.

Government and Taotai Wen as representing

the Viceroy of Canton.—Ed., H.K.T.]

OFFICIAL INQUIRY OPENED.

DR. MACHLE APPOINTED A MEMBER.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

6th November, 1905, 8:40 a.m.

The official inquiry into the cir-

cumstances attending the murder of

the American missionaries at Lien-

chau has been opened.

Dr. Machle, who with Miss Patter-

son is the only other survivor of the

American missionary workers in

that district, has returned to Canton.

Dr. Machle has been appointed a

member of the official Commission of

Inquiry.

THREATENING DEVELOPMENTS.

VILLAGES ARMING.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

9th November, 1905, 6:15 p.m.

The trouble arising out of the dastardly

murders at Lien-chau promises serious

developments.

It is reported from the interior that the

restlessness of the natives is spreading to

the surrounding country and the hitherto

peaceable people in the villages are resorting

to arms.

AMERICA'S CLAIM.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

VICEROY SHOULD BE CASHIERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th November,

3:10 p.m.

The Americans have demanded that an

indemnity must be paid by China.

"They further demand the immediate

cashiering of Viceroy Shun and the Prefect,

holding them responsible for the massacre

of the missionaries at Lien-chau.

A DENIAL.

FROM CANTON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSION.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Shameen (Canton),

10th November, 1905, 3:10 p.m.

In an interview with the Secretary to the

Viceroy this afternoon, this official de-

nied the charge that the American

Joint Commission of Inquiry de-

finately leaves for Lien-chau to-night.

THE MIKADO'S MUNI-

FICENCE.

TO HIS TROOPS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th November,

11:35 a.m.

On the occasion of the Mikado's

Birthday yesterday, His Imperial

Majesty granted a largesse of one

hundred thousand yen to his forces.

THE MANCHURIAN

PROBLEM.

HARON KOMURA'S APPOINTMENT

AS JAPAN'S DELEGATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th November,

11:35 a.m.

It is reported in Tokio that Baron

Komura, Japan's Peace Plenipotenti-

ary, has been appointed to proceed

to Peking to settle the questions with

the Chinese Government which have

arisen over the territory of Man-

churia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

AT HANKOW.

5,000 HOUSES BURNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th November,

3:10 p.m.

Five thousand houses have been burned

at Hankow.

[The above two telegrams from Shanghai

were issued as an "Extra" late last evening.

Ed., H.K.T.]

BELGIANS' PROTEST

AGAINST CANTON RAILWAY

AGREEMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th November,

12:40 p.m.

The Belgians have strongly pro-

tested against the Agreement which

has been entered into between Viceroy

Chang Chih-tung and the British

authorities with reference to the

Canton-Hankow Railway.

RUSSIAN RACES.

DEPARTURE.

SAVES JAPAN NEXT WEEK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th November,

12:40 p.m.

It has been definitely settled that

Admiral Rozhdestvensky will leave

Kobe for St. Petersburg on Wednes-

day, the 15th inst.

The Russian Admiral will travel

by the transport 'Yakoot.'

RUSSIA'S GRATITUDE.

SHANGHAI CONSULAR AGENT

HONOURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th November,

12:40 p.m.

General Dessio has been pre-

sented by the Russian Government

with a gold-mounted sword and the

Cross of

THE PARTNERSHIP BILL.

CHARACTER OF THE PROVISIONS.

PENALTIES AND FORMS.

In our Saturday's issue we gave prominence to the fact that a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the Registration of Partnerships and Firms" had been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements at the instance of the Attorney-General. So important is this measure from a mercantile point of view that we do not deem it necessary to apologise for submitting a résumé of the terms of the Bill, as published in the Straits Settlements Gazette. The Bill, as the Singapore papers have stated, is scarcely likely to be passed in its present form; it will be subject to amendments dictated by the experience of the mercantile community as voiced through the Chamber of Commerce. But in this Bill we have the first definite step towards an alteration of the present unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in Hongkong as well as in the Straits Settlements, anything which tends to remedy the existing state of affairs is to be welcomed. If the opinion in Singapore is divided on the merits of the Bill, we may take it that as a whole it will not gain the unequalled support of merchants here, but it is a basis on which the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be in a position to work. It is a beginning. All are agreed that legislation is necessary; the question is what form that legislation should take. The Singapore Bill is the outcome of representations from the Chamber of Commerce and it has been drawn up in consultation with the leading members of the community of the southern port and the leading lights of the Bar, who have especial reason to desire the enactment of such a measure. For that reason it may be assumed that the Bill is, in a way, a *modus vivendi* which may or may not commend itself to all who are particularly concerned in its provisions, but which will certainly attract attention.

PREAMBLE.

There are only 18 clauses in the Bill, and a schedule. The preamble is short and explicit. It reads: "Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the registration of partnerships and firms carrying on business in the Colony, it is hereby enacted, etc." The first clause which states that the Ordinance may be cited as "The Registration of Partnerships and Firms Ordinance, 1905," has an interesting sub-section. "This Ordinance shall not affect any debt or liability incurred prior to the coming into operation of this Ordinance." That, of course, clears the ground to a certain extent.

DEFINITION OF "FIRM."

The question "What is a firm?" arises in the second clause, and here we have a definition which may lead to some controversy. "Firm" means, according to the Bill, "every partnership or corporate body carrying on any trade or business within the Colony, and includes every person carrying on such trade or business under any name, style or name, or in addition to, his own proper name, and every person carrying on the business of a money-lender under a 'vellsam' or mark; but does not include any corporate body which is for the time being registered in the Colony under the provisions of any statutory enactment relating to joint-stock companies or to any Banking Company carrying on business in the Colony under the provisions of a Royal Charter or of a local Ordinance. The proper name by which he is generally known." A distinction is made as to what is meant by a "firm." The Bill defines it as a firm which every member of a Chinese carries on business under a Chinese chop. "The Court" is intended as the Supreme Court while "duly constituted agent" means an agent appointed by a power of attorney which has been deposited in the Supreme Court under the Conveyancing Act of Property Ordinance of 1886.

REGISTRARS.

The Governor will be empowered, under the third clause, to appoint Registrars and, if necessary, Deputy Registrars to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and those appointed shall be deemed to be public servants.

REGISTRATION OF NEW FIRMS.

The next two clauses are important. The first says that after the Ordinance is passed and has come into operation, "every firm carrying on any trade or business in the Colony and every firm carrying on the business of money-lenders in the Colony shall be registered." The second clause, which says that "any person or persons proposing to carry on business as a firm, shall, before commencing business as such firm, notify the same to the Registrar of the Settlement within which he or they reside, who shall give notice in writing to such person or persons to register such persons on or before a day to be named in such notice and such firm shall thereupon register itself, and from the date of such registration shall be deemed to be a firm within the meaning of this Ordinance as if it were already carrying on business." A penalty is imposed under the Bill for failure to register. "Every person failing to register such firm" shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every day after the day named in the notice which the firm remains unregistered. There appears to be some obscurity in that provision, for the registration is not apparently compulsory until the Registrar has given notice in writing to register. Sections which follow, however, elaborate this point.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED.

The registration requires a variety of things which are set forth under different heads. A statutory declaration will be required from every member of the firm resident in the Colony, or from its duly constituted agent. And the declaration shall give the following particulars: (a) the firm's name; (b) the nature of its business; (c) the full address of the principal establishment and of all branch establishments whether carried on as branches or agencies; the full address of every firm in which the registering firm is a partner; and in the case of a firm not being a corporate body such particulars as will lead to the identification of the instrument constituting the partnership.

INDIVIDUAL INQUIRIES.

Then, where the firm is not a corporate body, the following particulars will be required as to each member of the firm—the name or names in full by which he is known in the Colony or under which he appears in the books of the firm; and in the case of Chinese names the Chinese characters for such names; the residence of the member in the Colony and outside the Colony; his birth-place, his age or approximate age; the name of his father, if such partner be a male, or a Muhammadan or an Indian; if such partner be a female, the name of her father and the name of her husband or reputed husband, if any.

WHAT THE REGISTRAR MAY DEMAND.

The Registrar may dispense with the information as to the registering partner's birth place, etc., at his discretion. But there are other particulars required such as the names of those entitled to sign for the firm, or otherwise. The declaration has to be accompanied by the

instrument which constitutes the partnership, or in the case of a corporate body, the Articles of Association, Memorandum or Charter of other instrument incorporating the body. The firm signature and in the case of Chinese firms the impression of the chief seal or chop is necessary.

Provision is made for the proper entering of the declarations in other parts of the Straits Settlements, and the person presenting the declaration must satisfy the Registrar as to his identity. To provide for the Registrar may examine the parties under oath, but that may be dispensed with if the declaration is signed by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, a magistrate, J. P., or Commissioner to take Affidavits; a bank manager, accountant or clerk; a member of the Singapore or Penang Chambers of Commerce; or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector. There are other minor details in sub-sections of the usual character.

RENEWAL ANNUALLY.

Every registration under the Ordinance will continue in force for a year, and must be renewed at the end of that time, otherwise the registration becomes void. In cases where changes occur in a firm which has been registered, notice has to be given to the Registrar who will advertise the changes in the *Government Gazette*.

RESPONSIBILITIES.

Firms which have been registered will be required to keep their firm name and number of its certificate "painted or affixed" on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the firm is carried on. And if a member or an agent of a firm makes a default in complying with the provisions of the Ordinance in the matter of such registration, he is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and to a further fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every day during which the default continues.

AN IMPORTANT SECTION.

The tenth section describes the consequences of non-registration and they are truly portentous. "If a firm which should be registered under the Ordinance fails to do so within three months from the date of the commencement of the Ordinance, or if a firm fails to register under the provisions set forth then—

"No suit shall be maintained by the firm, or any member thereof, in respect of any debt or contract incurred or entered into during the period of such non-registration to or with the firm or to or with any person on its behalf in the way of trade.

"If the firm be a corporate body, or one of which all the members are resident without the Colony, all agents who purport to act on behalf of such firm shall be personally liable, jointly and severally, for all debts and upon all contracts incurred or entered into by or in behalf of the firm during the period of such non-registration."

In other words a firm cannot bring an action to recover sums due to it while it remains unregistered, while agents will find themselves liable to pay out of their own pockets any debts they may have incurred in behalf of their firms, unless they take the precaution to see that their agency is registered. That of course is a very drastic provision and should occasion considerable speculation; for if the Ordinance is passed and proves unworkable, the unregistered firms will find themselves in a peculiar position—between the devil and the deep sea, in fact.

EVEN PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED.

If a partner is registered in his absence he must take the first opportunity to correct the details given to the Registrar. "If the photograph of any partner of a firm the photograph must be forthcoming."

MORE CONSEQUENCES.

Besides the evils which may befall the partner of a firm which has failed to register, "no suit shall be maintained by any person or his representatives for any relief on the footing of the existence of a partnership between such person and any other person in such firm in respect of any period of time during which such person was not only registered as a member of such firm unless it be proved that such non-registration was not due to any negligence or omission on his part." The sub-section to Clause 12 declares that a person or the estate of a deceased person shall not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of a firm registered or unregistered, incurred by the date of registration unless such person was at the time when the liability was incurred duly registered as a member of such firm.

THE REGISTRAR AS EVIDENCE.

The Registrar must keep proper books for registration purposes, and upon payment of prescribed fees anybody may inspect and take extracts from or copies of the statements filed. The Registrar will also be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the facts appearing there. "And in the absence of fraud it will not be competent for any person whose duty it was to furnish the Registrar with the true particulars to adduce evidence in refutation of the statements in the Registrar."

PROTECTING THE REGISTRAR.

If anybody holds that his name has been improperly entered on or omitted from the register he may get the register rectified by appealing to the Supreme Court. The fees taken under the Ordinance will, of course, form part of the public revenue; and provision is made declaring that the Registrar or his Deputy cannot be sued for anything done or intended to be done until the expiration of a month after notice has been served on the Registrar stating the cause of action and other particulars.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Schedule to the Bill is the following terms:—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

On this day of A.D. 1905 before me, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in the Straits Settlements, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace (in the case may be) personally appeared A.B. who of my own personal knowledge I know (or who from information given to me by trustworthy and respectable persons, viz., C.D. and E.D. of my own knowledge believe) to be the identical person whose name A.B. is subscribed to the within (or above) written instrument and acknowledged that he (or she) had voluntarily executed this instrument.

Witness my hand and seal. It should be noted that the Attorney General for the Straits Settlements in the course of his "Object and reasons" says—"Registration will not be purely voluntary, but voluntary for existing firms, and compulsory for firms instituted after the commencement of the Ordinance."

THE *Nanyang Pao* says that the prefect of Wu-chang and the assessors appointed by Viceroy Chang Chih-ling have been ordered to send a letter to the Chinese Minister at Hongkong, Mr. Chang, editor of the *Hankow Ching-pao*, to ten years imprisonment for publishing the article which is alleged to be a forgery. Certain regulations drawn up by the Shanghai for the control of the public Press are to come into force at next Chinese New Year. The *Waipao* have approached the British Minister with a view to the cancellation of the concession to build the Fokchow Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

CHAU TUNG SANG IN COURT.

QUESTION OF PRIORITY.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

At the Supreme Court this morning in Original Jurisdiction, His Lordship Chief Justice, delivered his decision on the question of priority of service of writ regarding two cases brought by the Sin Tak Bank and the Soy Kut Bank, respectively, against Chau Tung Sang, the former suing for \$20,000 and the latter for \$10,000, due on two promissory notes of \$10,000 each, and two of \$5,000 each, for which in the absence of the defendant, His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs, and ordered stay of execution in both cases until he had given his decision on the question raised by Mr. H. E. Pollock of the priority of service of writ.

Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff bank in the first suit, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. L. d'Almeida e Castro, of Messrs. Brutton, Hearn and Golding's office, for the plaintiff bank in the second suit, the defendant neither being present nor represented by Counsel.

His Lordship said:—A question of priority as between two writs of what is called "Foreign Attachment" in the Code of Civil Procedure was raised in two actions against Chau Tung Sang. I must say at once that the heading in this chapter of the Code is erroneous. It is a process for seizing property within the jurisdiction belonging to a defendant out of the jurisdiction, without having recourse to the usual procedure of service out of the jurisdiction. This is made clear by section 453 (1) (b) which provides that one of the conditions precedent to the process being made use of is that the plaintiff has taken out a writ of summons against the defendant, but that the defendant is absent from the Colony, or is concealing himself and therefore cannot be served. It is quite regular to issue a writ of summons for service within the jurisdiction against a defendant who may be abroad, although it cannot be served at the time. Its object being to serve the defendant, it is not in any way a process to be used in another way; where the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction property belonging to the defendant in the Colony may be seized. In principle it resembles the Scotch procedure of arrestment to found jurisdiction. It is a very exceptional procedure, but under the circumstances of this Colony where much business is conducted with Chinese who come and go so easily, it is a very valuable one. The question of priority which ever the defendant has many creditors in the Colony, being exceedingly important, but the Code is now drafted it is not free from doubt in the case of the procedure being made use of against immovables. Every point which could throw any light on the meaning of the sections before me, the question being ably argued on both sides.

In Action 353, at the suit of Sin Tak Bank, the writ was issued on 11th October, reached the Bailiff at 3.15 a.m., and was registered in Land Office at 4.15 a.m. The writ was issued on 10th October, reached the Bailiff at 10.45 a.m. on 10th, and it reached the Bailiff for execution at 10.45 a.m. on 11th.

In Action 355, at the suit of Soy Kut Bank, the writ was issued on 11th October, reached the Bailiff at 3.15 a.m., and was registered in Land Office at 4.15 a.m. The writ was issued on 10th October, reached the Bailiff at 10.45 a.m. on 10th, and it reached the Bailiff for execution at 10.45 a.m. on 11th.

The question is whether in the case of immovables the registration in the Land Office or the handing of the writ to the Bailiff for execution is the important step.

Now section 458 deals with priority of writs:—(a) Where two or more writs issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Bailiff for execution.

In deciding this question the most natural course would seem to be to refer to this section, and to the priority according to the date and time at which the writs reach the hands of the Bailiff. But the *Sin Tak Bank* in action 353, pinning their faith entirely on section 453, says that section 458 applies only to the case of movables. It is to be noted that they were in fact first in the field—their procedure having been commenced on 10th whereas that of the plaintiff in action 355 was only commenced on 11th. The law usually favours the speedy creditor; yet he cannot prevail if this procedure is erroneous.

Now the reason advanced for saying that section 458 does not apply in the case of immovables is that section 457 provides that "every writ against movables shall be executed by the Bailiff, and that the words 'two or more writs' in 458 must naturally refer to the writs issued in the action in which they are proceeding; it more especially as they appear to be linked by the reference to 'execution by the Bailiff.' It was further suggested that execution by a Bailiff is appropriate only to the case of movables. Against this there are two points urged: first, the absence of the connecting word 'such,' which is invariably used in drafting where one section is intended to refer to the subject dealt with in the section immediately preceding it.

And this is supported by a reference to the old Code No. 13 of 1873, in which section 82 (6) [now section 457] begins "Every writ of Foreign Attachment against movable property" and section 82 (7) [now section 458] begins "Where two or more writs of Foreign Attachment issue." The first section is specific, the second general, and it is not to be thought that, for these sections of the old Code are concerned, the argument of the plaintiff in action 353 could stand. I see no reason to suppose that anything was intended by the merely verbal modification in the new Code. Secondly, the second paragraph of section 458 which is now, provides that "no such writ, i.e. no such writ as is referred to in the first paragraph shall take priority over a writ of execution in an action pending at the date of such writ of Foreign Attachment." Now if the word "writ" here were limited to movable property there would be no similar provision in the case of writs against immovable property. I now come to the argument that registration of the memorial in the Land Office is the essential to the vitality of the writ. Section 454 has the marginal note "Execution of writ against immovable property." It is obvious that the first point taken is that the sections preceding 452 do not apply to execution against immovables. The second point is also obvious that as the two writs were issued on the same day, the Land Office priority is settled according to the time of registration; no express reference to this

priority would be necessary in the Code, were the argument sound. But the point of the argument of the plaintiff in action 353 was that the registration was essential to the vitality of the writ, because registration was always necessary in the case of execution against immovables; in other words, that the execution by the Bailiff in a 458 was inapplicable to immovables, as the power of the Bailiff to execute depended on registration.

I think the solution of the question before me is to be arrived at by following out the train of thought suggested by this argument. I use this language as the wording of the Code is by no means free from doubt, and it is only after giving the matter prolonged consideration that I have been able to arrive at a conclusion. In the first place, as the writ issued under this chapter of the Code is not an ordinary writ of execution, special provisions must be made for executing it.

Section 457 provides for execution by the Bailiff in the case of movables. There is no similar provision with regard to writs against immovables. But I have already construed the first words of section 458 (1) as not applicable to writs against movables only, and it therefore follows from this that the words which determine priority "according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Bailiff for execution" must be taken to have an implication that such writs against immovables are also to be executed by the Bailiff. This of itself might not perhaps have decided the question unless the reason of the thing were also in favour of this construction, and of its necessary consequences.

Let us see how judgments are to be executed. Judgment for money is by section 371 to be enforced by attachment and sale of the debtor's property. The property liable to attachment being defined in section 377, and includes movables and immovables. By section 394 the paper writ for execution is to be issued by the Registrar, and by section 395 the Court is to cause the property to be attached in the manner afterwards prescribed. By section 400 movables are to be attached by actual seizure by the Bailiff and by section 401 the attachment in the case of immovables is to be made by process of prohibition, which by section 402 (2) is to be served on the defendant, and is to be registered in the Land Office if the property is already registered.

The Form for Execution, No. 30, addressed to the Bailiff provides for seizure in the case of movables, and the service of prohibitory orders, the prohibitory order—Form 32,—being that issued by the Registrar on the application of the party. Turning now to the case of immovables, section 402 provides for the case of immovables, a registration clause pure and simple. There must be some analogy between the process of execution in the case of this attachment and in the case of judgments. But if the argument of the plaintiff in action 353 is sound, the registration alone would be sufficient.

The writ issued under section 453 is "of general attachment" against all the defendant's property in the jurisdiction, movable and immovable, and it is in Form 28, addressed to the Bailiff. This Form is short and does not contain express instructions as in the case of Form 30, the ordinary writ of execution. The meaning of section 457 must therefore be that in the case of movables the Bailiff is to seize, for there would be no other way in which he could execute the writ. But the process by way of prohibition, under the Code, is required either for movables or immovables as the case may be. But in the case of immovables there is to be registration in the Land Office. This registration therefore stands in lieu of the prohibitory order. But it is impossible for it to stand by itself in lieu of the issue of the writ to the Bailiff. If it were so the form of the writ would be meaningless.

The writ must be issued, and as it is addressed to the Bailiff it must go to him; and as it must go to him, priority must be decided as to which of the writs reached him first. (1) although the writ which reached the Bailiff second should reach the Land Office first. This therefore is the broad principle which this judgment must be held to decide. But in the case before me the facts are different, for the plaintiff in action 353 registered his memorial before handing the writ to the Bailiff. Pursuing the analogy between the two procedures, and the fact that the plaintiff in action 353, in an ordinary judgment, to get the prohibitory order issued before the writ of execution is in the hands of the Bailiff. In this case therefore there is no such attachment as is contemplated under this Chapter of the Code; for all attachments must be by process of Court. If Mr. Calhoun's ingenious argument were sound, such a course would inevitably be justified, but it would, as I have already said, render the words actually used in the sections and Forms of the Code meaningless.

The real difficulty in the case arises from the omission of many words in the section which would have made their meaning clearer. In addition to those already noticed, there is this further omission, that although the writ to the Bailiff requires him to attach, there seems, in the case of immovables, to be no further step which he is required to take. Undoubtedly this is an argument in favour of the plaintiff in action 353; but, whatever may be the reason for this omission, I am clear that the formality of handing the writ to the Bailiff cannot be omitted, that the reception of this writ by the Bailiff is a necessary initial step in all cases, whether the property attached be movables or immovable, and therefore that in all cases priority is to be determined as to which of the writs is according to the time at which the writs respectively reach the Bailiff for execution. Priority therefore rests with the plaintiff in 355.

Another difficulty arises which may be serious. The memorial in Action 353 does not cover all the properties which apparently belong to the defendant, as the memorial in 355 refers to "sub-sec. 2 of section D of reclamation to the Lot 18." So far as I can see there is nothing in the rules which requires the plaintiff to specify the properties which he wishes to attach. The rules and forms are general, and apply to all property movable or immovable belonging to the defendant within the jurisdiction. It seems to me therefore that the attachment created by the writ in 353 need not be limited to the properties specified in the memorial, but applies to his other property and both writs to any other property belonging to the defendant not specified in them. This point was not argued before me. It is right however that I should express my opinion on it; but the parties may apply, if they find it necessary, for the judgment on this point to be varied.

THE Russian cruiser *Zemichug* left Manila for Vladivostok early on the morning of 27th Oct. and by a report issued by the consulate de Manila at 10.10 a.m. that morning she was steaming away off the coast of Japan. She was expected to arrive at her destination on Saturday, the 27th, and was called *Balgoin* at about 8 o'clock on 28th Oct. in reply to a telegram.

"MIKADO DAY"

THE JAPANESE BALL.

A GRAND AND BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Truly it may be said that it has remained for Japan to show us in Hongkong what can be done in the way of entertainment, and all who saw the brilliant spectacle scene which was presented in the City Hall last night will undoubtedly acknowledge that it was a sight not to be forgotten by those privileged to see it. We all know that the sons of the Empire of the "Rising Sun" (the very designation) are artists to their finger tips; but that acknowledged, it could not but make one pause in amazement at the view of the *hats ensemble* presented, when the ball was at its height, when it became known that all the multifarious arrangements, the manufacture of the "specialties" in the scheme of decoration, were the work of one short week. The delicate arrangement of dwarf trees around and about was the exclusive work of Japanese ladies of the Colony, who had only perfected themselves in this branch of art after two years' careful study. The idea of the eye on entering the ground floor of the City Hall, emanated from the versatile brain of Captain Tomami, Japanese Naval Adviser, and did him and his coadjutor the greatest credit. All being in readiness, the Reception Committee, whose names we published in our last issue, took up their places in the reception-room (long Chamber of Commerce), and had not long to wait for their guests who soon came pouring in. In two and three and four of a party, until there was one continuous stream of expectant trippers thronging the staircase and approaches to the Hall wherein the object of their presence was to be provided—the dancing.

OPENING THE BALL.

His Excellency the Governor, with that consideration which marks all His Excellency's public appearances, arrived punctually at 9.30 p.m. accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Arthur North, and his Private Secretary, Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, when after the usual greetings had been exchanged, the programme was opened with the State Lancers, in which the following took part: His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Noma, Consul Noma and Mrs. Villiers Hutton, Captain Tomami and Lady Piggott, Admiral Klesel and Lady Berkeley, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith and Mrs. Arima, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Clark, Hon. Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Matsuda, who took their places in the order named to the right of His Excellency the Governor. On His Excellency's left were Mr. M. J. Conn and Mrs. Villiers Hutton, Admiral Klesel and Mrs. Williams, Sir Francis Piggott and Mrs. V. Inami, Commodore Williams and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. Kondo, Hon. Dr. Fr. Clark and Mrs. Hiroi, Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Dickson, some 200 others taking places at the other tables. The following was the menu then discussed elegantly laid out and served by a local hotel:—

PROGRAMME:
1—Lancers.....Sir Toy
2—Value.....Duke of Valen
3—Value.....Eldorado
4—Twostep.....Mosquito's Parade
5—Value.....Sourire D'Avril
6—Lancers.....A Country Girl
7—Twostep.....Whistling Rufus
8—Value.....Sobre Las Olas

UPPER DANCES:
1—Value.....Blues
2—Value.....I was
3—Value.....Sewage
9—Value.....Santiago
10—Value.....The Choristers
11—Twostep.....Blaze Away
12—Lancers.....The Geisha
13—Value.....Blue Danube
14—Value.....Amoureuse
15—Twostep.....Hawatha

THE SUPPER:
On the stroke of the mid-night strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England" announced that all was in readiness for the hungry trippers to enjoy an interlude in which to partake of such substantial refreshments as were needed to carry them through the further pleasurable work of "tripping the light fantastic toe" so long as their energies and the Band's powers held up.

A procession was then formed to the supper-room, elegantly decorated and laid out in St. George's Hall, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew North, leading the way with Mr. M. J. Conn, followed by Major-General Villiers Hutton with Mrs. Mihara, Captain Tomami and Lady Piggott, Admiral Klesel and Lady Berkeley, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith and Mrs. Arima, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Clark, Hon. Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Matsuda, who took their places in the order named to the right of His Excellency the Governor. On His Excellency's left were Mr. M. J. Conn and Mrs. Villiers Hutton, Admiral Klesel and Mrs. Williams, Sir Francis Piggott and Mrs. V. Inami, Commodore Williams and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. Kondo, Hon. Dr. Fr. Clark and Mrs. Hiroi, Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Dickson, some 200 others taking places at the other tables. The following was the menu then discussed elegantly laid out and served by a local hotel:—

MENU:
Beef Tea.
Cold Fish à la Mayonnaise.
Paté de Foie Gras au Apic.
Cold Chicken.
York Ham.
Roast Quail.
Roast Leg of Mutton.
Gooseberry Jelly.
Apricot Jelly.
Pear Jelly.
Chocolate Ice Cream.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Assorted Cakes.
Fruits in Season.
Tea.
Coffee.
Cheese and Crackers.

THE DANCE PROGRAMMES.
The programmes were very prettily designed by Mr. H. Vera, and showed the Emperor's emblem, the 16-petaled chrysanthemum, emblem in gold with the national flag of the empire crossed below. The programme was white chrysanthemums, the legend "Mikado Ball, 3rd November, 1905," the *maru* cards being of similar design.

We learn that the Japanese ladies who took part in the dancing have been assiduously studying and practising the English dances for the past week, and the short training enabled them to do their parts with admirable grace and precision. The function was kept up in all its liveliness till the very wee sma' hours ayeant the twal, and it was only the irritating memory that, ferries and trams, like tide and time, wait for no man, that caused the guests to flit away at the height of their enjoyment, all expressing the unanimous opinion that the ball had been an unequalled success, and the most enjoyable function ever provided in Hongkong for many a long year, while "Banzais, Banzais" were heard on every side as the regretful guests slowly, but by no means slightly, drifted away.

THE BALL FROM WITHIN.

A BRITISH VIEW.
Japan is not a dancing nation, and consequently a Japanese ball is something in the

nature of a paradox. But true to their character for thoroughness, the Japanese made their "Mikado Ball" a colossal success. It was only a night ago that the idea of giving a ball to Hongkong was suggested. A few of the leading Japanese residents got together and money being no object, it was decided that the proclamation of peace and the Emperor's Birthday should be celebrated together. Now a ball is a strictly European idea, a callation of Japan for the simple reason that every Japanese is a pocket edition of Lord Chesterfield and an up-to-date Beau Brummell. But having decided on a ball, no half measures were allowed. Last night, in the smoking room, a Japanese sporting a sprig of Cambridge blue in his coat, said to me—"You know we can't dance very well." "Oh, that's all right," I said. "I'm not a dancing man myself." He persisted—"The hardest work I've had for a fortnight has been learning dancing." For a fortnight the Japanese community has been whirling through the maze of the waltz and doing the one-two-three of Grossmischke's creation, the polka. And not a soul knew anything about it. It is not characteristic of the Japanese that they should have gone to the trouble of learning how to dance, and expected to be proficient at the end of a fortnight? I hesitatingly suggested that friends of mine who were in the ball had been dancing for fourteen years instead of fourteen days and they could not dance yet. Of course, that is heresy, and it is only in a smoking room that the idea could be mooted. But, like the sailor who was to rhyme and couldn't, it's a fact, whether it's prose or poetry.

A young Japanese—by the way how is it that all Japanese speak English so accurately, to pedantically, if I may be allowed to use the word in its proper sense as meaning a pedant?—said to me shortly after I arrived—"Now don't blame me, whatever you want and we have you can have it." I said, "I am overwhelmed. But the Japanese gentleman who said he was in charge of the event and kept an eye on some West Kent officers as if he expected to see them having a scrap or picking pockets, insisted that I must want something. So he said 'Whisky-ioda.' That was the key note, for whenever a Japanese friend forgot a word he said 'Whisky-ioda.'

His Excellency the Governor came early; one remembered the night when people stood against railings and leaned up to trees for weary hours waiting for the gubernatorial party—and Alice. This time Sir Matthew was on time, because, I suppose, he had not to consult the post-prandial proclivities of a democratic Republican. Now, those who have met His Excellency at ordinary times are all strongly impressed with his business-like way. A witicism would be absolutely foreign to his nature at such times—a joke would mean ten years' hard. See him at a Japanese ball, him and a Japanese lady leading the crowd of dancers, and you see another man. With all his orders and decorations, Sir Matthew Nathan was the most joyous man at the ball. He romped through a set of lancers like a schoolboy; even his aide-de-camp peered out when matched against the high spirits of the Governor.

Captain Tomami, that quiet, intelligent officer of Japan's navy, whom I have vividly described as inscrutable, was a lion in himself. A brass covered with ribbons, a fine presence, and a charming smile, Captain Tomami lived, one might think, for the guests. While Mr. Noma, the Consul, ran hither and thither inventing ways of entertainment. Two naval officers, an artilleryman, Mr. M. J. Conn, and a group of Civil Servants were standing at the only open space the balcony—all the rest was occupied with Cupid's bowers, and the little rascal was busy last night—when a lantern fell. It burned rapidly, but those who say that a Civil Servant does not earn his salary should be condemned to purgatory forthwith. One Civil Servant, who is noted for his height, rushed into a bower, captured the blazing scroll and gallantly trampled upon it. It was a sight for the eyes of friends. To a Civil Servant working for the fun of the thing was worth the money expended on pumps and dress ties.

We are accustomed to hear that our friends the French are great on dancing. That is because those of us who are entering the sere and yellow, remember the Moulin Rouge. But last night the officers of the *Montmartre* were not a dancing set. They enjoyed themselves quietly in the card-room; and they can play Bridge. One young man, probably a lieutenant, danced every dance on the programme, even to the super-dances, *Pierre Loti*—he looked like *Pierre Loti*—haunted the "bowers" and was a great success.

Altogether the ball was a grand success. People were only wondering last night what the St. Andrew's people were saying, and how they would eclipse the Japanese ball. This is certain in the eyes of friends who have cemented the ties of friendship which formerly existed, and proved that, as we Americans, they are "no slouch" when it comes to giving a ball.

SENEX.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st November.

	1904.	1905.
Tytam...	above 2' 8" below	above 2' 8" below
Byewash...	above 2' 8" below	above 2' 8" below
Pokfulam...	above 2' 8" below	above 2' 8" below
Wong-nai...	above 2' 8" below	above 2' 8" below
cheong...	above 2' 8" below	above 2' 8" below

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1904.	1905.
Tytam...	406,220,000	362,135,000
Byewash...	18,520,000	18,520,000

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE REVIEW.

To-day His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, has attained his sixty-fourth birthday and Hongkong in common with the whole British Empire has rejoiced and been glad, and done its gala dress—the dress of immortal beauty. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House, Military and Naval Headquarters, on the Meehan, and at Headquarters House at eight o'clock this morning. The Government and many private offices were closed, as were also all the schools throughout the Colony. The morning presented a very gay sight, all the British ships at anchor were dressed in their flags flying to the breeze against a clear and cloudless sky seemed to tell out to the world of the Empire's rejoicing, while several of the foreign Consuls displayed the British flag alongside those of their own country, this being particularly noticeable in the case of the Japanese Consul, and the leading Japanese business firms in the Colony. The usual Royal Salutes were fired at noon from the Meehan and at Headquarters House. The day broke bright and clear, and the celebrations were begun by the Birthday Parade on the Happy Valley which for the second time took place in the morning instead of, as heretofore, in the afternoon, which gave all those taking part a better chance of holiday making. Full advantage was taken of the opportunity, and chairs and rickshaws and the tram cars were packed with people, and the valley looked upon as an annual harvest—though how many of the coolies understand the reason!

To-night His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, gives a Birthday Dinner to Civilian at Government House, while His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton entertains the military officers, and Commodore Williams the naval officers, at their respective headquarters, after which the Governor's banquet will be made to attend the Army to be held by His Excellency the Governor at 10 p.m.

THE GARRISON PARADE.

In brilliant cloudless weather the annual parade in honour of His Majesty's birthday was held on the Happy Valley this morning, the Valley presenting a very gay and animated appearance with the throng of spectators, which on a conservative estimate were computed at between six and seven thousand souls. In command of the troops was His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, G.C.B., who was accompanied by his staff comprising Capt. E. S. Ward, A.D.C., Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., C.S.O., Major R. J. Ross, D.S.O., M.C., and Lt. Colonel F. E. Kent, O.C.B.A., who arrived on the ground at 9.30 a.m. and took up their position at the saluting base, there to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, who came on the scene punctually at 9.45 a.m. accompanied by Captain Arthur Leslie, A.D.C., and Captain W. A. Smith, A.D.C., and two Indian A.D.C.s. His arrival being signalled by the hoisting of the Royal Standard and the playing of the National Anthem.

The troops in Garrison parade as strong as possible, drawn up in two lines facing south west and parallel to the racing track, with 12 paces interval between units, with bayonets fixed in the following order. On the right of the line the Mounted Troop of the H.K.V. Corps, and on the left, at distances named, Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal West Kent, H.K.S.B.R.G., Hongkong Volunteer Corps, 15th Infantry, 10th Baluchis.

The whole body of the troops presented a smart and workmanlike appearance, and executed the movements mentioned below with excellent precision. A feature of this parade was that for the first time mounted troops, the Hongkong Mounted Volunteers, 25 strong, took part.

The 25 guns of the H.K.S.B.R.G. took up positions on the extreme right of the line, on the track, the Bands being massed in the rear of the centre of the line, facing the saluting base, under the Bandmaster of the Royal West Kent. As soon as His Excellency the Governor arrived the division came to attention and saluted, and then, on the last sound of "G" from the Trumpeter the Royal Salute was given, and the troops then came to the slope, and His Excellency the Governor then made his inspection, riding slowly up and down the front and rear of the lines, accompanied by H.E. Major General Villiers Hatton and his respective Staff. After the inspection His Excellency the Governor returned and took up his position at the saluting base, which was the signal for the firing of the first round of seven guns of the Royal Salute, boomed forth from the guns on the right, which was followed by the firing of a *feu de joie* by the whole of the troops, the Bands playing the first part of the National Anthem. This was repeated until the 21 guns had completed the Salute, and the troops the third round of the *feu de joie*, the massed Bands then playing the whole of the National Anthem in fine style. The final march past was executed in a splendid manner, the units marching in the order named above, and all marching as one man. It was noticed that the troops had been drilled and been able to salute the base than that used last year, and as there was a strong breeze blowing, the Royal Standard made a fine showing, flying brightly to the breeze, in contradistinction to last year, when about a third of it dragged on the ground in the still air. The Garrison Police and Local Company Royal Engineers kept the ground under the direction of the Garrison Sergeant-Major.

The Garrison Police Officer made the necessary medical arrangements, and the O.C.B. arranged for the saluting flag and flagstaff, in conjunction with the C.O.O. The Officer Commanding the Army Service Corps provided the Royal Standard which was unfurled on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the ground.

Everything, from start to finish, went very well, and the whole parade proved most interesting and impressive spectacle and was all over by 11 a.m. when the men marched back to quarters.

We received a visit on Tuesday from Mr. K. Shimizu, the chief of the Foreign Department of the Osaka Han-Ai Orphan Asylum, Japan. Mr. Shimizu intends to solicit subscriptions towards the orphanage, and is vouched for by the fact that the institution was established in 1860, the object being to bring up orphans and other destitute children, with a view to enable them to earn a livelihood. After various discouragements, it has emerged from its difficulties and is now progressing favourably. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japan War, it has been trying to help many orphans belonging to soldier families, and as it needs to enlarge its work at present, it asks the public to enable it to give the orphanage under its care. It may be mentioned that the Emperor and Empress of Japan have contributed seven hundred yen towards the funds, while Mr. Noma is also on the list of subscribers.

INSANITARY PROPERTIES RESUMPTION.

The following correspondence and report are reprinted from a blue-book on the subject of insanitary property resumptions during the ten years 1894-1905, laid on the table of the Legislative Council, yesterday.

GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN TO MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House, Hong Kong, 26th September, 1904.

Sir,—Mr. May has in accordance with the instructions contained in your Despatch No. 10, dated the 24th May last, placed before me the correspondence on the subject of a suggested Trust to carry out schemes for the resumption of insanitary areas and the improvement of the City of Victoria.

I entirely concur with him that a considerable sum should be devoted each year to the resumption of insanitary property, and that this resumption should proceed on continuous lines. I do not think it would be desirable that it should be held down at a sum of \$50,000 plus half the proceeds of land sales, as proposed by the Committee that reported on the 24th September, 1903, or that a sum of not less than \$50,000 as recommended in Mr. May's despatch No. 10, dated on the 9th April, 1904, should be devoted to resumptions.

With regard to the first of these proposals I am adverse to the introduction into the estimates of the principle, which would introduce a special subject of expenditure, and with regard to the second I am convinced that were you to lay down any standing instruction for the allocation for a period of years of a large sum for resumptions you would frequently be asked to suspend it. For instance, in the draft Estimates for 1905, it has been necessary, on account of contracts for supply scheme and \$55,500 for continuing the erection of important public buildings that have been commenced. These sums, together with \$55,500 for some smaller continuation services, and a few minor works of sanitary and urgent necessity, bring up the total Public Works Extraordinary Estimates to \$1,045,500, and it has been considered that \$70,000 is the minimum sum that can be added to this Estimate for the carrying out of resumptions of insanitary property under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1893.

Had such a standing instruction as that which has been suggested been in force it would have been necessary either to have asked for its suspension, or to have raised additional taxation to meet the wants of the particular year, or to have broken contracts and stopped the execution of the important works in hand, or to have undertaken to some extent already indicated in Mr. O. Chadwick and Dr. W. J. Simpson's Report on the 14th May, 1902, on the question of the Housing of the Population of Hong Kong, and that various reports that are received from the Sanitary Board contain specific recommendations for minor resumptions, I do not at present support the proposal for the establishment of a Trust embodied in the Report published in Sir H. A. Blake's Despatch No. 10, dated 2nd October, 1903, nor that for an Advisory Board recommended by Mr. May's No. 10, dated the 9th April, 1904. I would leave the tendering of advice as to the areas or buildings to be resumed and the utilization of the resumed areas to the members of the Government responsible for its sanitary measures and for the utilization to the best advantage of Crown Lands.

5. For the double purpose of assisting to secure continuity of policy and of collecting data which would govern any large scheme that may be undertaken in the future, I propose that there should be continuous records of all the resumptions undertaken. These records would consist of a Special Annual Report prepared by the Director of Public Works, and printed as a Sessional Paper which would show on a general map the position of the areas that have been resumed or are in process of resumption, and on maps detailed each scheme of resumption, and of laying out the resumed area, and the extent to which each scheme had been carried out by the end of the year dealt with in the Report. It would show also the proportions of each resumed area originally and ultimately devoted to streets, lanes, and open spaces, and to Government purposes, and the progress that had been made in disposing of the new building lots contained within the area still remaining to be resumed, and would also contain a statement of accounts for each resumption showing the expenditure it had involved up to date, both for resumptions and for laying out roads, etc., within the resumed area, and the receipts obtained in the form of premia for new building lots, as well as a general account giving the total expenditure and receipts for all the resumptions that had been undertaken up to the end of the year with which the Report dealt.

6. If this proposal appears to you worthy of adoption the first Report to be issued for 1904 would deal with the Taipingshan resumption, carried out in the years 1894 to 1895, embodying the information already communicated to you in Mr. May's despatch referred to above, with the resumption carried out in the year 1902 of the area near Lower Lascar Row, which formed the subject of Sir William Gascoigne's despatch No. 23 of 27th May, 1903, and with the resumption recommended by Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson in the 4th and 26th paragraphs of their report of the 14th May, 1902, and carried out in the years 1903 and 1904 of the interior of the block bounded by Gough Street, Queen's Road Central, Wellington Street, and Aberdeen Street.

7. The comparatively small amount of the receipts from the sale of leases within the Taipingshan resumption, and the anticipated small proportion of receipts to outlay in connection with the Gough Street resumption, justify the doubt expressed in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your despatch No. 283 of the 18th December, 1903, as to the immediate remunerativeness of this necessary sanitary work.

I have, etc.,

M. NATHAN.

MR. LYTTELTON TO GOVERNOR SIR M. NATHAN.

Downing Street, 3rd November, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 349 of the 26th September with regard to the suggested Trust to carry out schemes for the resumption of insanitary areas and the improvement of the City of Victoria.

I agree generally with your views on this matter, and approve your proposal with regard to the issue of special reports—I have, etc.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO MAY 1ST, 1905.

Dr. Taipingshan.

To amount spent on resumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$821,268.33

Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc. \$123,059.47

Lower Lascar Row. To amount spent on resumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$36,950.00

Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc. \$1,147.79

Kau-U-fong (Now in progress.) To amount spent on resumption of property including all costs, fees, etc. \$37,156.50

Amount spent on construction of roads, sewers, etc. \$3,187.50

Total amount expended \$1,122,769.58

By amount received from sales of land \$171,393.50

By sale of building material, earth deposited in Praya Reclamation, etc. \$49,930.87

Receipts (salvage land not yet dealt with) Nil

Financial deficit \$1,011,445.21

Total \$1,122,769.58

* Estimated further amount required to complete work, \$18,500.

The following report is signed by the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the director of public works:—

Taipingshan Resumption.—The serious outbreak of plague in 1894 gave rise to the first resumption of land undertaken for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the City of Victoria. During the course of the epidemic, the inhabitants of a large area in the Taipingshan District were evicted, accommodation being provided elsewhere for those who liked to avail themselves of it, and after resumption of the property by the Government, the area was entirely cleared of buildings and laid out afresh in building lots with streets and lanes suitably arranged. Owing to the irregularity and steepness of the ground, the operations involved were of a very extensive and costly nature. Numerous high retaining walls had to be built, streets and lanes formed, and sewers and storm-water drains constructed to suit the re-arrangement of the building lots. The various works were not completed until 1899 and the expenditure on them, after deducting various credits for materials sold or deposited as filling in the Praya Reclamation, amounted to \$1,013,280.00.

The cost of resuming the property, including all charges, was \$821,268.33, making the total cost of scheme \$924,306.22. The amount realized by the sale of building lots up to the present time amounts to \$171,393.50.

A considerable proportion of the land rendered available for building purposes was devoted to other public purposes, thus reducing the area of the building lots and largely augmenting the financial loss on the scheme.

Lower Lascar Row Resumption.—No further resumptions on sanitary grounds were undertaken until 1902, when Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson visited the Colony to report on its condition from a sanitary point of view and to advise the Government with regard to the adoption of measures for its improvement. During their visit a fire occurred which practically destroyed a number of houses near the junction of Lower Lascar Row and Ladd Street. It was considered that an opportunity was thus afforded of improving the neighbourhood, which was a congested one, and Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson formulated a small scheme, which they submitted to Government. This scheme was only partially carried out, a portion of it, which involved the payment of heavy compensation without any commensurate benefit to neighbouring properties, being abandoned. The expenditure on the portion carried out was \$36,950.00, the entire area resumed being devoted to the formation of a street about 32 feet wide between the houses fronting on Queen's Road and those fronting on Circular Pathway.

Kau-U-fong Resumption.—The task of formulating and carrying out improvement schemes in a systematic manner was first undertaken in 1903, when a start was made with a densely built block lying west of the junction of Gough Street and Wellington and Gough Streets and known as Kau-U-fong. Twenty-four houses in Kau-U-fong, South and West, and eight in On Wo Lane were resumed, in addition to two in Aberdeen Street and three in Gough Street, and all of these were entirely demolished. A new street 30 feet in width, has been constructed and it is proposed to dispose of the surplus land for building purposes. The scheme is not quite completed and a complete and accurate statement of the cost cannot therefore be given.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The report to be presented at the tenth annual meeting of shareholders, to be held at the office of the company, Shanghai, on the 14th inst., is as follows:—

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th September 1905.

Conditions generally have been favourable for the spinning industry. An ample supply of cotton at reasonable rates and a good demand for yarn, with excellent working at the mill, have combined to make this the best year the company has had since it commenced operations.

Profit & Loss Account.—Including the balance brought forward from last year of Tls. 12,639.29, the sum of Tls. 12,727.77 at the credit of this account, which would be quite sufficient to pay a dividend if other conditions were favourable; but it will be seen that the Company still owes the Russo-Chinese Bank a large amount, and until this is liquidated our directors consider that the best interests of the Company will be served by not attempting to pay dividends, and they propose to dispose of the above balance as follows:—

Written off plant and machinery Tls. 50,000.00

... mill buildings " 17,801.20

... Chinese houses " 5,410.20

... mill stores " 5,787.21

... spinning mill " 5,000.00

Place to reserve " 50,000.00

Carry to new account " 18,718.60

Total Tls. 12,727.77

Debit—Account—In accordance with the conditions under which these were issued, 25 per cent of the net profit has to be paid

to the trustees to form a fund for their redemption. As will be seen from the accounts, the sum at credit of Debiture Trust Fund is Tls. 37,600.00, adding Tls. 31,181.31, 25 per cent of net profit of year just closed, there will be a total of Tls. 71,781.31 at the credit of this fund, while out of a proposed issue of Tls. 500,000 debentures, only Tls. 24,000.00 have so far been taken up. With the improved finances of the Company, it is thought the balance of these debentures may be placed, as they form an excellent investment, otherwise steps will be taken to pay off all those issued, as soon as possible, (the earliest date being 31st March 1907).

Prospects for the current year are favourable, and your directors have been able to dispose of the mill's production for some months ahead at prices that should show a satisfactory margin if nothing unusual takes place. The mill generally is in excellent order, and the Company's yarn ranks in the market with the best produced locally.

Directors.—Messrs. J. L. Scott and C. Rayner resigned their seats on the Board upon their departure from Shanghai and their places were filled by Messrs. F. Ayscough and M. March, whose election it is necessary to confirm. Mr. Poate retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Arthur R. Leake, C.A., audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

Following are the accounts:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

To interest account Tls. 36,495.57

Less—Rent on Chinese houses 4,488.27

To directors' fees 32,007.30

auditor's fees 4,500.00

balance brought forward, 30th September, 1905 13,629.29

Profit, 30th Sept., 1905 139,068.18

Tls. 152,727.47

Cr. Tls. 189,584.77

By balance 30th September, 1904 13,629.29

working fees 18.29

transfer account 173,564.74

accrued interest debenture trust fund 2,372.95

Tls. 189,584.77

Dr. Tls. 628,800.00

debt account 134,000.00

reserve fund 50,000.00

Russo-Chinese bank 180,753.90

sundry creditors 70,004.35

profit and loss account 152,727.47

Tls. 1,222,857.72

Cr. Tls. 320,221.40

By property account 630,000.00

plant and machinery 630,000.00

ginning mill plant 15,000.00

furniture account 5,000.00

sundry debtors 14,179.80

unexpired fire premia 4,123.98

stock on hand Tls. 128,327.44

Cotton 25,000.00

Waste & Seeds 2,677.77

Mill stores 23,787.21

Coal 9,375.20

Tls. 196,160.54

By debenture trust fund 30th Sept., 1904 31,669.87

Interest 35,571.88

Accrued interest 3,727.95

Tls. 37,600.00

Tls. 1,222,857.72

Shanghai, 23rd October, 1905

BANKING BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

DECLINING PRAISE FROM MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan's reference to the banking business in Japan in the course of his recent speech delivered at a meeting of the Japan Economic Society has given an incentive to the *Chugai* (Japan Chronicle) to devote an article to the subject. Our *Chugai* (Japan Chronicle) Tokyo contemporary remarks that Mr. Bryan, premising that the banking business in Japan is beyond its financial capacity is dangerous, and that the foundation of the Japanese banks, generally speaking, is more sound than that of the American institutions, for whereas the total amount of deposits of the latter amounted to thirty times their capital, that of the Japanese was only twice their capital. The Tokyo journal, however, is at a loss to know whether this statement of Mr. Bryan is to be taken as a word of encouragement to the Japanese bankers or not. It is not at all improbable, the *Chugai* (Japan Chronicle) continues, that the connection by Mr. Bryan between the refunding power of a bank and the amount of its capital may have been an expedient devised by him simply to praise the Japanese banks. The deposits of a bank will not always keep in proportion with its capital, and provided that the deposits are employed in a safe and legitimate manner there can be not the least danger, even if the amount to many times the capital, as in the case of the American banks, amounting to many times its capital is not necessarily in as critical a position as a bank in opposite circumstances, whose position may not be at all safe. If the credit of banks is high, and the people who make use of these are wealthy, the amount of deposits will increase irrespective of the capital. There is no need to stop to inquire whether the American banks are safe or not; the fact remains that the amount of deposits in America is steadily on the increase. As for Japan it is regrettable that the amount of deposits is very small in comparison with America, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Declared capital. Deposits. Ratio of deposits to capital.

1,000 yen 1,000 yen per cent.

Tokyo 75,686 166,345 220

Osaka 24,076 80,152 330

Yokohama 8,280 19,138 230

Nagoya 6,990 18,750 270

Kyoto 5,520 20,090 360

Kobe 4,550 21,700 470

If the proportion of deposits to capital of the various banks throughout the country be taken, the following result is obtained:—

Capital. Deposits. Ratio of deposits to capital.

1,000 yen 1,000 yen per cent.

Ordinary banks 344,851 605,316 170

Savings banks 61,103 120,750 190

Special banks 110,520 128,750 110

Total 516,474 854,816 160

(Note.—Amongst the "special banks" are included the Japan, Specie, Hypothec, Industrial Bank, Hokkaido, and other banks.)

As shown above, the average proportion of deposits to capital is only 160 per cent, which sinks into insignificance compared with the

60 per cent of the American banks. In the larger cities Kobe heads the list with 470 per cent. Kyoto comes second with 400 per cent, and so on. So long as a bank solely relies upon its capital in the conduct of business, its scope will be necessarily limited, and for this reason it must aim at absorbing as large an amount of deposits as possible by expanding its credit. If the banking business in Japan is still in a state of infancy, and scarcely bears comparison with that of America, it is therefore the duty of the Japanese bankers, the commercial organs concludes, to try and convince the people of the usefulness of the banks and further increase the amount of deposits, so that if Mr. Bryan comes to Japan again some years hence he will be convinced of the enormous nature of the business he has given to the position of Japanese banking.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

A RESIDENT AMERICAN VIEW.

We recently referred to the opening article of a series that is being written for the *Engineering Magazine* (U.S.A.) by Mr. Chas. Albertson, formerly of Kobe. The writer's object is to depict in a series of illustrated articles the dockyards and shipbuilding plant in Japan, and before entering upon his subject proper he makes a few interesting observations on the Japanese people. After opening with a short description of the island, Mr. Albertson proceeds:—

When considering Japan's progress it is well to remember that there are at least two viewpoints. One is the Japanese; and if we judge by their notions, the advancement during the time occupied by the last half of Marquis Ito's public life alone is little less than marvellous. This is the point of view persistently put forward by them and often seen in newspapers. On the other hand, from the outlook of a foreigner who has lived in Japan, and seen the progress as well as the exceptional conditions they still have a long way to go in their industries and civilisation to attain the eminence they are popularly given credit for having already reached.

The plant used in mining of all descriptions is referred to, and the management of the railroad, postal, and telegraph system briefly commented upon, after which the writer proceeds as follows:—

Even yet, in the matter of competition, the ship-building capabilities of the Mikado's Empire are not large enough to be of intense interest or much concern to the mighty ship-building nations of the earth. However, since Japan is creating an interest in herself by rapidly forging ahead and properly taking her place in the family of nations, all that directly pertains to her growth and welfare must sooner or later interest the other nations. Moreover, because of her insular and isolated position, she is mightily interested in and may later become dependent upon her ship-building interests, both industrial and as a means of defence.

National pride is a strong Japanese characteristic, and hence while there is no especial antagonism against the foreigner the Japanese earnestly desire to get all industries in their own hands and then be independent. This desire will be a long while in being fulfilled, for we are not of us independent.

Re-Admiral Sano, director of the Naval Construction Corps, said in an address two years ago that "It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to point how important it becomes to promote other industries connected with ship-building, in order that we may drive out foreign-made goods altogether from ships built in this country." A Japanese engineering journal voices the same sentiment, a native translation of which follows:—"It is to be regretted that there still imported from abroad for larger ships, but it is very joyfully for these Japanese ship-building business were incidentally improved by each every year."

It is well to keep continually in mind the fact that Japan has done but little or nothing to add to the science of ship or engine building. Other nations have learned nothing new from her along these lines, yet this should not detract from the credit due her on account of her splendid advancement.

Her problem is the adaptation of the present knowledge of other peoples to her own use, and the training of men to use this knowledge for her benefit. This in itself is a large undertaking, but the results show strikingly how well it has been accomplished. She did not start with the old-fashioned paddle-wheel steamer and its primitive machinery, but jumped at once from the wooden junk to single and twin screw steamers with compound and triple expansion engines. She has been compelled to develop new rather than machinery. Even with the advantage of starting way up the ladder of science, she still has many rungs to climb in order to reach the heights attained by other nations. That she is climbing, and climbing well, everyone admits.

